FUNK'S G HYBRID

CORN DATA NOTEBOOK

21ST EDITION

PLANT AMERICA'S GREATEST HYBRIDS

Consistently Good
...Year After Year

FUNK'S G HYBRID

This is the 21st edition of your Funk's G-Hybrid Corn Data Notebook

Research Acres, near Bloomington, Illinois, is the central field laboratory for Funk's G-Hybrids and home of many discoveries in the history of hybrid corn. More than 40 years of continuous research here, and at dozens of other locations throughout corn-growing America, stand behind the superior performance of every Funk's G-Hybrid.

Prove to yourself
PLAN TO WEIGH AND COMPARE
(See next printed page)

The Producers of Funk's G-Hybrids

invite you to

WEIGH AND COMPARE

the hybrids you plant

Recent agricultural college tests show as much as 30 bushels difference in hybrids supposedly adapted to the same area. A difference of even half this much can make your choice of hybrids one of the most important decisions of the year.

More and more corn growers now *Weigh and Compare*, one hybrid against another. You should, too.

Plant the hybrids which you want to check side by side. Keep track of where you planted them. Then, at harvest time, use any of these simple methods:

1. Pick equal areas with your picker. Then weigh each load over a scale.
2. Or, use a simple, tripod-hung scale, in the field, to weigh hand-husked samples.
3. Or, use a special in-the-field wagon axle scale, with picker-husked, equal-area samples.

Be sure to test for moisture and shelling percentage. Note differences in grain quality. Note standability. Figure the yield. Then make up your mind which hybrid to plant.

CORN PLANTS PER ACRE
at various planting rates

Number of plants per acre affects yield. Too few plants on given fertility cuts yield below the maximum. Too many plants may result in spindly stalks, no ear or a very small ear. Fertility and available moisture should determine spacing. These tables show approximate number of corn plants per acre at various planting rates.

Hill Dropped 2 per Hill

Distance Between Rows	Spacing Between Hills			
	16 Inches	20 Inches	24 Inches	28 Inches
3 Ft. 2 In.	20,632	16,510	13,760	11,790
3 Ft. 4 In.	19,602	15,680	13,070	11,200
3 Ft. 6 In.	18,668	14,930	12,450	10,670

Hill Dropped 3 per Hill

Distance Between Rows	Spacing Between Hills			
	16 Inches	20 Inches	24 Inches	28 Inches
3 Ft. 2 In.	30,948	24,765	20,640	17,685
3 Ft. 4 In.	29,403	23,520	19,605	16,800
3 Ft. 6 In.	28,002	22,395	18,675	16,005

Checked Corn

Distance Between Rows	2 Per Hill	3 Per Hill	4 Per Hill	5 Per Hill
3 Ft. 2 In.	8,690	13,030	17,380	21,720
3 Ft. 4 In.	7,840	11,760	15,680	19,600
3 Ft. 6 In.	7,110	10,670	14,220	17,780

Drilled Corn

Distance Between Rows	Spacing in Drill Row			
	6 Inches	10 Inches	14 Inches	18 Inches
3 Ft. 2 In.	27,510	16,510	11,790	9,170
3 Ft. 4 In.	26,130	15,680	11,200	8,710
3 Ft. 6 In.	24,900	14,930	10,670	8,300

Number and Length of Rows in an Acre

This table will give you a fairly accurate and fast way to determine the number of acres of corn in a field or portion of a field by figuring the length of the rows and the distance between rows. For instance, if the rows are 40 inches apart and 160 rods long, then 4.9 rows make an acre.

Length of Row	Number of Rows to Make One Acre if Distance Between Rows Is:			
	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	42 in.
40 Rods	22.2	20.8	19.8	18.8
50 Rods	17.6	16.6	15.8	15.0
60 Rods	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.5
70 Rods	12.6	11.9	11.3	10.7
80 Rods	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.4
90 Rods	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.3
100 Rods	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.5
110 Rods	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.8
120 Rods	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2
130 Rods	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8
140 Rods	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3
150 Rods	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0
160 Rods	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7

HOW TO CORRECT EAR CORN YIELD FOR SHELLING PERCENTAGE

To determine the number of bushels of shelled corn represented by a given number of bushels of ear corn, use the following method: Shell 20 pounds of ear corn and weigh the shelled corn. With this weight of shelled corn refer to the table below. The percentage figure opposite the weight of shelled sample is then multiplied by the number of bushels of ear corn. This will give the number of bushels to be subtracted from or added to the original ear corn bushelage. For example: 100 bushels of ear corn at 70 pounds which give 14 pounds of shelled corn from a 20-pound ear sample indicates that 12.5 percent is to be deducted. On the basis of 100 bushels, this would mean that you actually had only 87.5 bushels of shelled corn.

Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Subtract	Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Subtract	Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Add	Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Add
14.0	12.5	15.0	6.2	16.0	0.0	17.0	6.3
14.1	11.9	15.1	5.6	16.1	0.6	17.1	6.9
14.2	11.2	15.2	5.0	16.2	1.2	17.2	7.5
14.3	10.5	15.3	4.4	16.3	1.9	17.3	8.1
14.4	10.0	15.4	3.7	16.4	2.5	17.4	8.7
14.5	9.4	15.5	3.1	16.5	3.1	17.5	9.4
14.6	8.7	15.6	2.5	16.6	3.7	17.6	10.0
14.7	8.1	15.7	1.9	16.7	4.4	17.7	10.5
14.8	7.5	15.8	1.2	16.8	5.0	17.8	11.2
14.9	6.9	15.9	0.6	16.9	5.6	17.9	11.9

How to Compute Capacity of Corn Cribs

The following formulas give answers in bushels of husked ear corn the crib will hold. For shelled corn, double number of bushels of ear corn and correct for moisture. For unhusked ear corn (72 lbs. per bu.), take ⅔ of figure for husked ear corn; unhusked corn varies greatly.

Square or Rectangular Cribs — Multiply the length by the width by the depth of grain (all in feet). Multiply this sum by 2 and divide by 5. The result is bushels of husked ear corn at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for shelling percentage and moisture as directed on preceding pages.

Round Cribs — Multiply the diameter (distance across center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth (all in feet). Multiply the sum by .315. The result is bushels at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for moisture and shelling percentages.

Piles of Corn — When heaped in the form of a cone, multiply the diameter (distance across the center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth of the pile at its greatest depth (all in feet). Multiply this sum by .105. The result is bushels at 70 pounds per bushel. Correct for moisture and shelling percentage.

AMERICA'S GREATEST HYBRIDS

Plant Them

Most widely used G-Hybrids shown in heavy type in approximate order of maturity — earliest first

G-2	G-20	**G-72**	G-512W
G-40A	**G-21A**	**G-75A**	**G-704**
G-188	**G-26**	G-77A	G-706
G-8A	**G-32**	**G-76**	G-779W
G-35	G-23	G-50	**G-711**
G-6E	G-30	G-44	G-711B
G-35A	**G-24A**	G-60A	G-711A
G-11A	G-30A	**G-93**	**G-711AA**
G-36	G-100HO	**G-95A**	**G-710AA**
G-102HO	G-38A	G-97A	G-720
G-18	**G-71**	**G-91**	**G-730**
G-176	G-29	**G-96**	G-785W
G-10	G-16A	**G-144**	**G-740**
G-6	G-101HO	**G-134**	

THESE ORGANIZATIONS PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS

FUNK BROS. SEED CO. ..... Bloomington, Illinois
FUNK BROS. SEED CO. ..... Belle Plaine, Iowa
AG-LAB PRODUCTS, INC. ..... Columbus, Ohio
CLARENCE AKIN & SONS ..... St. Francisville, Illinois
COLUMBIANA SEED CO. ..... Eldred (Greene Co.), Illinois
FRANK S. GARWOOD & SONS ..... Stonington, Illinois
GOLDEN SEED CO. ..... Cordova, Illinois
JAMES GRANT & SON SEED CO., LTD. .... Cottam, Ont., Canada
A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC. ..... Landisville, Pennsylvania
LOUISIANA SEED CO., INC. ..... Alexandria, Louisiana
McKEIGHAN SEED CO. ..... Yates City, Illinois
PETERSON-BIDDICK CO. ..... Wadena, Minnesota
ROB-SEE-CO ..... Waterloo, Nebraska
SHISSLER SEED CO. ..... Elmwood, Illinois
SMITH SEED CO. ..... Tolono, Newman, Illinois
SOMMER BROS. SEED CO. ..... Pekin, Illinois
SWANSON SEED FARMS ..... Galesburg, Illinois
THORP SEED CO. ..... Clinton, Illinois
WISCONSIN SEED CO. ..... Spring Green, Wisconsin
COMPAGNIA IBRIDI MAIS ..... Milano, Italy
MAICES HIBRIDOS Y SEMILLAS S.A. ..... Barcelona, Spain
PROMAHIS S.A. ..... Buenos Aires, Argentina
REFINAÇÕES DE MILHO, BRAZIL ..... São Paulo, Brazil

CAPACITY OF SILOS

Depth of Silage Feet	Diameter Silo in Feet					
	10	12	14	16	18	20
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
2	2.64	3.82	5.18	6.78	8.56	10.58
4	5.28	7.64	10.36	13.56	17.12	21.16
6	7.94	11.44	15.56	20.32	25.68	31.75
8	10.80	15.56	21.19	27.66	34.95	43.21
10	13.74	19.79	26.95	35.18	44.45	54.95
12	16.77	24.15	32.89	42.93	54.25	67.07
14	19.90	28.65	39.02	50.93	64.36	79.57
16	23.05	33.21	45.21	59.01	74.57	92.19
18	26.22	37.76	51.42	67.11	84.81	104.84
20	29.45	42.41	57.75	75.38	95.25	117.75
22	32.65	47.02	64.03	83.58	105.61	130.56
24	35.90	51.70	70.40	91.90	116.13	143.56
26	39.20	56.46	76.87	100.34	126.80	156.75
28	42.55	61.28	83.43	108.90	137.62	170.13
30	45.94	66.08	90.09	117.59	148.59	183.69
32	49.32	70.94	96.71	126.21	159.53	196.19
34	52.70	75.80	103.33	134.83	170.47	208.69
36	56.08	80.66	109.95	143.45	181.41	221.19
38	59.46	85.52	116.57	152.07	192.35	233.69
40	62.84	90.38	123.19	160.69	203.29	246.19
42	66.22	95.24	129.81	169.31	214.23	258.69
44	69.60	100.10	136.43	177.93	225.17	271.19
46	72.98	104.96	143.05	186.55	236.11	283.69
48	76.36	109.82	149.67	195.17	247.05	296.19
50	79.74	114.68	156.29	203.79	257.99	308.69
52	83.12	119.54	162.91	212.41	268.93	321.19
54	86.50	124.40	169.53	221.03	279.87	333.69
56	89.88	129.26	176.15	229.65	290.81	346.19
58	93.26	134.12	182.77	238.27	301.75	358.69
60	96.64	138.98	189.39	246.89	312.69	371.19
62	100.02	143.84	196.01	255.51	323.63	383.69
64	103.40	148.70	202.63	264.13	334.57	399.19
66	106.78	153.56	209.25	272.75	345.51	408.69

Capacities are in tons after one month or more settling. In figuring acreage to fill silo use depth after settling rather than full depth of silo. For G-Hybrids used for silage one region North of maturity zone and ensiled in dough stage add 10% to capacity given; when unusually dry deduct 10%. Add 10% for G-Hybrids ensiled at same maturity as open-pollinated to allow for extra weight of grain.

CAPACITY OF TRENCH SILOS

Calculate volume of silage by usual width times length times depth of silage. This gives you cubic feet of silage you have. Multiply this times 36, the average weight of a cubic foot of corn silage, which gives you pounds of silage in the silo. If silage is on the dry side, subtract 10%; if wet, add 10%.

Bushel Weights of Common Commodities (In Pounds)

(Approximate; may vary by states)

GRAINS	
Corn (shelled)	56
Corn (ear)	70
Wheat	60
Soybeans	60
Oats	32
Barley	48
Rye	56
Sorghum	50
GRASSES	
Bluegrass	14
Brome grass	14
Redtop (unhulled)	14
Rye grass	25
Timothy	45
Meadow fescue	14
Bermuda grass	40
Sudan grass	40
Orchard grass	14
CLOVERS	
Red	60
Ladino	60
Alsike	60
Crimson	60
Sweet	60
White Dutch	60
Mammoth	60

FRUITS, VEGETABLES	
Apples	48
Peaches	48
Pears	50
Beans (dried)	60
Beets	55
Cabbage	52
Carrots	50
Cucumbers	48
Onions	57
Peas (dried)	60
Peppers	25
Potatoes	60
Sweet potatoes	55
Tomatoes	53
Turnips	55
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alfalfa	60
Rape (dwarf e'x)	50
Vetch (hairy)	60
Flaxseed	56
Hemp seed	44
Buckwheat	48
Bran	20
Cornmeal	50
Cottonseed	33
Cottonseed meal	48

Weights of Other Commodities

Cotton: Bale (compressed to 15 lbs. per sq. ft. 54x46x27 in.)—480 lbs.

Hay: Bale—for market, the standard weight is 125 lbs., but bales are accepted down to 85 lbs.

Milk: One gallon weighs 8.6 lbs.; 10½ qts. make 100 lbs. Cream, 1 gal. weighs 8.4 lbs.

Gasoline: One barrel (55 gals.) weighs 383 lbs.

U.S. CORN CROP IN 1958

(From U.S.D.A. Report—December 17, 1958)

STATES	Bushels Produced in 1958	Total Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Est. % of Hybrids 1958
Iowa	669,279,000	10,218,000	65.5	100.0
Illinois	598,920,000	8,680,000	69.0	100.0
Minnesota	312,448,000	5,733,000	54.5	99.0
Nebraska	279,851,000	5,434,000	51.5	96.5
Indiana	277,389,000	4,403,000	63.0	99.5
Ohio	202,560,000	3,376,000	60.0	99.5
Missouri	180,712,000	3,227,000	56.0	97.5
Wisconsin	140,962,000	2,685,000	52.5	98.5
Michigan	106,344,000	1,899,000	56.0	99.0
So. Dakota	105,192,000	3,896,000	27.0	89.5
Georgia	86,752,000	2,711,000	32.0	75.0
Pennsylvania	82,202,000	1,255,000	65.5	95.0
No. Carolina	82,192,000	1,868,000	44.0	79.0
Kentucky	75,803,000	1,547,000	49.0	94.5
Kansas	73,122,000	1,741,000	42.0	93.0
Alabama	66,848,000	2,089,000	32.0	80.5
Tennessee	59,748,000	1,532,000	39.0	81.0
Mississippi	44,469,000	1,458,000	30.5	57.5
Texas	42,973,000	1,754,000	24.5	85.0
Virginia	40,969,000	773,000	53.0	91.0
New York	33,400,000	668,000	50.0	92.0
So. Carolina	28,954,000	934,000	31.0	66.0
Maryland	27,776,000	448,000	62.0	97.5
Colorado	26,471,000	514,000	51.5	75.5
No. Dakota	25,068,000	1,355,000	18.5	69.0
California	17,374,000	238,000	73.0	98.5
Louisiana	15,960,000	570,000	28.0	61.5
Florida	14,921,000	574,000	26.0	89.5
Arkansas	14,688,000	459,000	32.0	80.5
New Jersey	10,608,000	156,000	68.0	99.0
Oklahoma	9,000,000	300,000	30.0	77.5
Delaware	8,580,000	132,000	65.0	99.0
W. Virginia	8,305,000	151,000	55.0	85.0
Idaho	4,216,000	62,000	68.0	88.0
Washington	3,990,000	57,000	70.0	93.5
Montana	3,168,000	176,000	18.0	38.0
Oregon	3,150,000	45,000	70.0	98.0
Vermont	3,120,000	60,000	52.0	98.0
Utah	2,668,000	46,000	58.0	82.5
Connecticut	2,120,000	40,000	53.0	98.0
Wyoming	1,830,000	61,000	30.0	49.5
Massachusetts	1,620,000	30,000	54.0	98.0
New Mexico	1,457,000	47,000	31.0	42.0
Arizona	1,170,000	36,000	32.5	30.0
N. Hampshire	539,000	11,000	49.0	98.0
Maine	451,000	11,000	41.0	91.0
Rhode Island	282,000	6,000	47.0	97.0
Nevada	220,000	4,000	55.0	70.0
United States	3,799,844,000	73,470,000	51.7	92.5
Ontario, Can.	29,610,000	487,000	60.8	95.0

U.S.D.A. Grade Requirements for Shelled Yellow, White or Mixed Corn

Grade No.	Minimum test weight per bushel	Maximum limits of			
		Moisture	Cracked corn and foreign material	Total damaged kernels	Heat damaged kernels
1	56 lb.	14.0%	2%	3%	.1%
2	54 lb.	15.5%	3%	5%	.2%
3	52 lb.	17.5%	4%	7%	.5%
4	49 lb.	20.0%	5%	10%	1.0%
5	46 lb.	23.0%	7%	15%	3.0%

Sample grade shall include corn of the class Yellow Corn or White Corn, or Mixed Corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

PLANT NUTRIENTS REQUIRED BY THE CORN CROP

For continued big crops of corn, we must replace at least part of the plant nutrients removed by the crop. Fertility reserves in the soil are slowly being liberated and can supply part of the needs of the growing crop, but some replacements are needed to maintain good soils in a high state of fertility. The following table emphasizes our tremendous assignment in maintaining fertility balances. Amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus (phosphoric acid P_2O_5) and potassium (potash K_2O) needed by the crop have been calculated from many analyses.

Requirements to Produce a 100 Bushel Corn Crop

CROP UNITS	Pounds Required		
	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid P_2O_5	Potash K_2O
100 bu. grain	95	38	25
3 tons stover	57	18	82
TOTAL	152	56	107

POUNDS OF PLANT FOODS REMOVED FROM SOIL BY CROPS

CROP	Acre Yield	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)	Potash (K_2O)
GRAIN CROPS				
Barley (grain)	30 bu.	27	12	12
Barley (straw)	0.8 tons	9	3	19
Corn	100 bu.	152	56	107
Cowpeas (grain)	15 bu.	34	9	13
Oats (grain)	50 bu.	32	13	9
Oats (straw)	1 ton	12	4	30
Rye (grain)	30 bu.	32	12	10
Sorghum	30 bu.	190	70	140
Soybeans (grain)	20 bu.	70	16	30
Wheat (grain)	25 bu.	28	13	8
Wheat (straw)	1 ton	13	3	15
HAY CROPS				
Alfalfa Hay	4 tons	180	43	173
Bluegrass Hay	1 ton	27	11	42
Clover Hay	2 tons	82	16	65
Cowpea Hay	2 tons	100	20	70
Soybean Hay	2 tons	102	27	44
Timothy Hay	1.5 tons	30	9	41
OTHER CROPS				
Cotton (lint and seed)	1500 lbs.	40	16	16
Cotton (stalks, leaves and burs)	2800 lbs.	35	10	38
Peanuts (nuts)	2000 lbs.	65	15	20
Peanuts (vines)	2 tons	30	10	80
Sugar Beets (roots)	15 tons	76	23	60
Tobacco (leaves)	1000 lbs.	44	5	58
Tobacco (stalks)	450 lbs.	15	3	20

WHAT FUNK'S-G RESEARCH MEANS TO EVERY CORN RAISER

The discovery of hybrid corn was such a giant step forward that most of us still harbor a feeling that further improvement of corn is bound to be very slow indeed. Actually, just the opposite is true.

Today, studies and experiments going on in the Funk's-G Laboratories and Experiment Fields are improving G-Hybrids at a faster rate than ever before. Resistance to heat, drouth and disease in G-Hybrids may save your crop some years. Increasing insect resistance in G-Hybrids may, at times, make chemical insect control unnecessary. Better standing G-Hybrids can speed up your harvest, make it safer. Faster drying G-Hybrids can mean earlier harvest. Higher yields and grain quality in G-Hybrids will mean additional income.

Funk's-G research is affecting you in these and many other ways. You can be sure that the nationwide network of Funk's-G Research Fields and Laboratories, staffed by the most capable hybrid corn research specialists in the world, will continue to produce ever better "America's Greatest Hybrids."

CALENDAR FOR 1959

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	--	--	--	--	--

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	--	--	--	--	--

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	--	--

CALENDAR FOR 1960

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	--	--	--	--

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	--	--

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	--	--	--	--	--

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CALENDAR FOR 1961

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	--	--	--	--

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	--	--	--	--

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--

APRIL

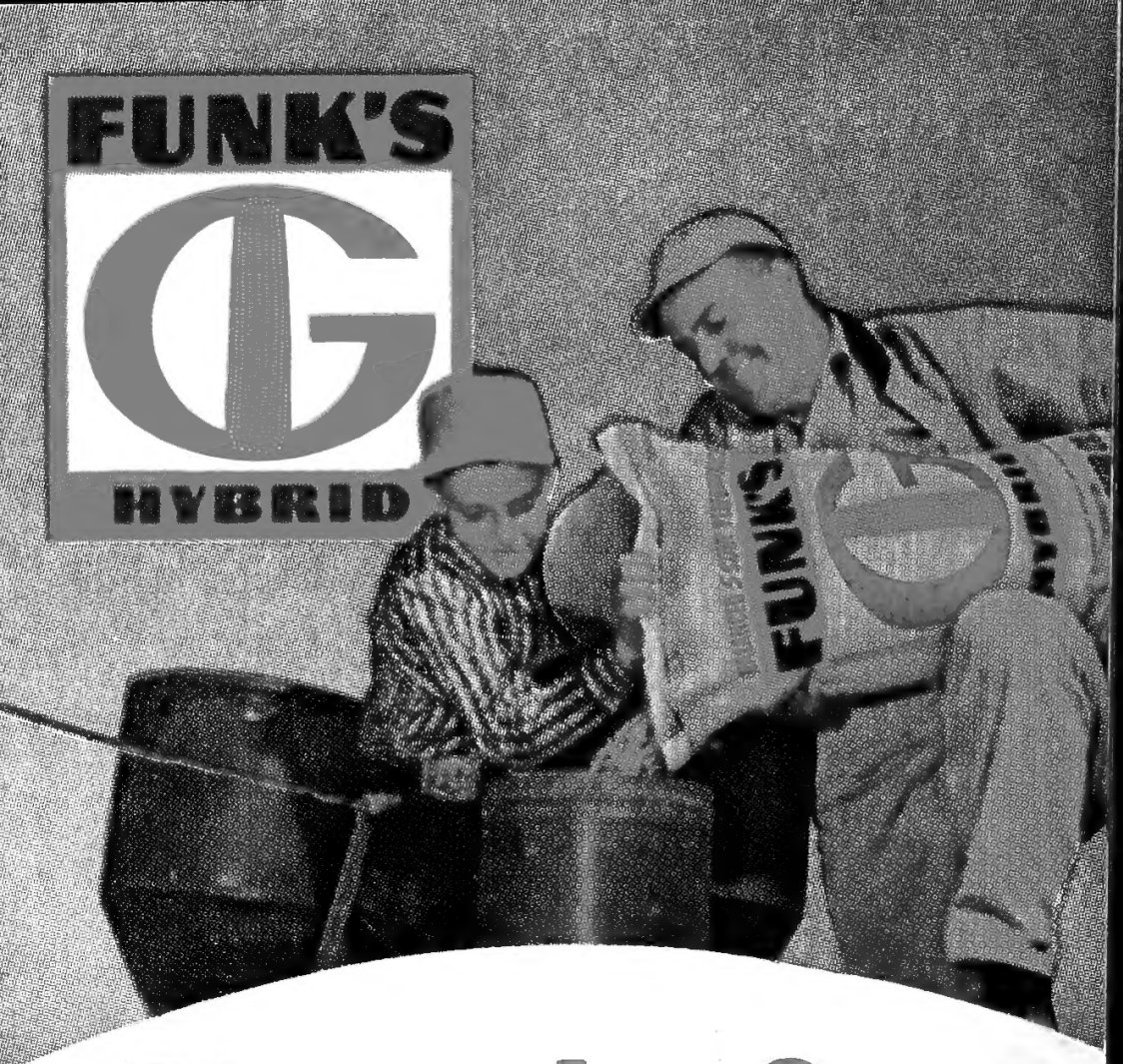
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	--	--	--	--	--	--

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Plant the Corn

that made

AN EXTRA LOAD

from each bushel planted